

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT North Korean Military Information Concerning the
Sukchon-Sunan-Pyongyang Area

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1. The 65th Arsenal, formerly known as the Pyongyang Arsenal, which produced principally PRSh sub-machine guns, was moved sometime before April 1951 to a mine near Kangdong (125-05, 39-09). The 115th Uniform Factory, which employed about 300 persons, was moved from Pyongyang to Songsong-ni (125-34, 39-17). The Sunan (125-41, 39-12) Machinery Factory, which produces hand grenades, had moved to the tunnels of the Ojung (125-47, 39-18) Mine with all its equipment. It has about 2000 employees, all enthusiastic Communists.
2. On 28 April, there was an unidentified North Korean division headquarters in Tongsong-myon (125-45, 39-25).
3. In early May, a coast guard company of the North Korean Ministry of Interior was stationed at Uliyd (125-32, 38-31).
4. On 2 May, the North Korean 105 Tank Unit, with 40 T-34 tanks and 1,500 well-armed men commanded by a major were around the base of Taewon-san (125-32, 39-14), where they had been since January. Most of the troops were billeted in Mangong-ni (125-33, 39-15); some were living in caves. Troop rations were prepared by the local villagers. There were five or six anti-aircraft guns in the surrounding hills. This tank unit belongs to an unidentified division, with headquarters at Sukchon (125-37, 39-24), which is assigned to transport ammunition, food, and clothing from Sukchon south through Yongyu (125-36, 39-18) at night in Soviet trucks.
5. On 4 May, a Chinese Communist transport unit was at Mansan-ni (125-42, 39-12) at the foot of a mountain, with about 27 camouflaged trucks. It also had 70 to 80 drums of gasoline, covered with straw bags and dispersed in a nearby streambed. There was a well-armed North Korean unit of about 500 men at Kangol (125-46, 39-06).
6. From 27 April to 4 May, columns of Chinese Communist supply carriers were seen assembling at dusk in Yongyu and Sunan. Residents of these towns said the carriers came from Sinaiju and were moving south through Pyongyang. Most of them did not seem fatigued, but some were reported to have deserted and fled to Manchuria.

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CLASSIFICATION

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2. In late May, a Chinese Communist supply point at Kongdok Primary School in Tang-jac-ri (125-40, 39-20), three kilometers northeast of Opa Station (125-39, 39-20), had about 50 trucks. Seven or eight trucks and a number of carts were dispatched to Pyongyang nightly for ammunition, food, and gasoline, traveling by the Opa, Yongyu, Sunan, and Pyongyang road. Guards are posted every 500 meters between Opa and Yongyu.
3. On 10 June, the North Korean 264 Infantry Unit was at Masan-ni, western Chinnamp'o. An unidentified North Korean navy unit had headquarters in caves near the public hospital and one platoon of navy troops was dug into a hill in the Omuanggi-ri district. There were no Chinese Communist troops in Chinnamp'o.

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